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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Opportunity Knocks

THE most welcome feature of the economic debate in the House of Commons this week was the disclosure that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers would be meeting to discuss, "on the widest possible basis," measures for rectifying the adverse balance of payments which is so gravely imperilling the economies of the sterling countries. The Chancellor of the Exchequer calls for a "common economic strategy," which means that members of the Commonwealth should join together in collective action in an endeavour to bring economic stability out of the existing chaos. Hitherto the Commonwealth countries have striven to tackle their own problems independently, the outcome being that all have applied restrictive measures which have had a harmful effect. Australia's import cuts, for example, have seriously affected the Lancashire mills. Britain and her partners are sharing common ills which can only be effectively cured by common treatment. The best prescription is unity of action evolved from a full and sympathetic understanding of individual problems.

It has been urged many times that the Commonwealth should make concerted efforts to realise its resources for mutual benefit. Opportunities for so doing have always existed, but have been very largely ignored. Adversity may yet prove to be the required stimulant. Canada has given a lead by deciding to purchase arms from Britain to enable her to earn desperately needed gold dollars, but there are other avenues which should be explored through which, not only Canada and Britain, but the Commonwealth as a whole can substantially expand its exchange of goods and services. The current economic situation is dangerous for all concerned, but given an abundance of goodwill, courage and far-sighted policies, it is a danger which can be overcome. The November conference holds out much promise; may, in fact, be the only real opportunity left for achieving the economic salvation of the Commonwealth.

Macao Border Incidents

Official Version

Lisbon, July 30. Portuguese evening newspapers today published reports from official sources describing the new Macao incident.

The reports said Chinese troops opened fire at about 9.30 p.m. local time, on the old gate on the frontier.

Portuguese forces returned the fire, which lasted 40 minutes without casualties on the Portuguese side.

The new "aggression" occurred after the Portuguese had reduced patrols and withdrawn from fire positions, "which demonstrates that we had considered the incident ended and expected everything to have returned to normal," the reports said.

The Portuguese garrison, Goncalo Velho, had already returned to anchorage in the inner port, they added.

The reports said that at about 3 a.m. today, the Chinese opened fire against Portuguese positions on the frontier, and the fire was maintained for about half an hour.

PRUDENCE
The statement, referring to "the prudence of the Portuguese authorities," said they had fought "to avert their own intentions of peaceful relations with China, and had limited their action to answering attacks made against them by the Chinese without any justifiable motive."

The newspaper, *Diario Popular*, said: "It is certain that strengthened by the power of history and right, all Macao inhabitants of whatever race and not only the Portuguese will repudiate these attacks and will know how to defend by arms our sovereignty, which has always been respected and desired by them all."

Another newspaper, *Diario de Lisboa*, wrote: "We have never been hostile to the Chinese in Macao. We always did everything to deserve their affection. One cannot, therefore, find a reasonable explanation for the events of the last few days."

The paper added that the "whole of Portugal follows with calm but firm expectation the development of events."—*Reuter*.

TRAINING PLANES COLLIDE

Gloucester, July 30. Four RAF men were killed when two Harvard trainers crashed in the Cotswolds after colliding at 700 feet.

They were Flight-Lieutenant T. A. Bridge, Flight-Lieutenant A. J. May, Flight-Sergeant D. G. Hughes and Flight-Sergeant W. Stokes, all of South Cerney RAF station.—*Reuter*.

ECONOMIC CRISIS CENSURE

MOTION LOST

Heated Debate In The House Of Commons CHURCHILL ACCUSED OF BEING VAGUE

London, July 30.

Mr Winston Churchill's Conservative Government tonight defeated the Socialist Opposition's censure of its handling of Britain's economic crisis by 302 votes to 277. The House of Commons then passed the Government's motion approving the steps being taken to solve Britain's problems by 299 votes to 277 — a Government majority of 22.

The House voted after hearing an array of speakers, including Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the Labour Opposition leader, Mr Clement Attlee.

Opening the final stage of the two-day debate, Mr Churchill announced that Britain's rearmament programme was being spun out to prevent it crushing the country's economy.

But he said that although Britain was trimming the three-year \$4,700 million programme drawn up by the former Labour Government, its defence spending in four years would exceed the original three-year allocation.

"There can be no assurance of lasting military strength without a firm economic foundation and no defence programme can stand without economic resources to carry it through," he said.

Mr Churchill said that Britain would spend \$1,402 million on defence this year instead of the \$1,532 million planned by the Labour Government, when it drew up the defence programme. "Allowing for the time lag on the one hand, and the increase of costs on the other, we shall in four years have spent more on re-equipment than was proposed by the late Government in three years," he said.

Mr Churchill was flushed and angry when he concluded his speech. He was followed by Mr Clement Attlee, former Labour Prime Minister, who criticised the vagueness both of Mr Churchill's speech and that of Mr Richard Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who opened the debate yesterday.

ONLY PRELUDE
Mr Churchill indicated that import cuts and other economies announced by Mr Butler were only a prelude to decisions to be taken in November, when the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meet in conference here.

He declared that although Britain might be reducing her defence spending, she still is determined "to stand fast with the Commonwealth, the United States and our other Allies in resisting the encroachment of Communism."

His only reference to the sphere of world affairs dealt with the steady improvement in war weapons, particularly in the atomic weapons of the United States. But he stressed that Russia's position in the atomic arm race remains an unknown quantity.

Mr Churchill said that the development of new arms was actually helping Britain's rearmament programme. In other words, Britain was steadily getting newer and more efficient weapons at less cost.

He said that his Government plans to alter the pattern of the country's defence programme "in a way which will limit its demands on the engineering industry and in the coming years set free a valuable part of its capacity for civil export."

QUITE LOGICAL
Mr Churchill said it was quite logical to sell arms to friendly nations, even though Britain was trying to build up her own defences. Mr Butler yesterday estimated Britain would earn \$10,000,000 a year from these sales.

Mr Churchill's attempt at a peroration was interrupted by derisive laughter and jeers from the Labour Opposition, particularly when he defended his action in stressing the seriousness of Britain's financial position.

He upbraided Mr Hugh Gaitskell, formerly Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, for finding nothing better to do than "mock and jeer" at the efforts of others "to clear up the confusion."

Mr Churchill said the two-year term of compulsory military service would not be reduced. He added that the army intake next year would be about 30,000 fewer than this year. The explanation was a decrease in the

number of regular non-commissioned officers to train the new recruits.

As Mr Attlee rose to speak Mr Churchill, who had resumed his seat, jumped up to collect his papers and shouted "I hope you will get a fair hearing."

Mr Attlee expressed surprise that the Prime Minister had given an account of the world strategic situation. They were always hearing of the hideous gap in Europe. What had become of Mr Churchill's insistence that we ought to have 80 divisions to hold the West?

The fact was that the hideous gap was there. Nothing the Prime Minister had said moved that position. He said Mr Churchill had switched over entirely now and his present fear was the danger of the economic position. "We had always been face to face with both dangers."

Mr Attlee said it was true that the plan for building up Continental forces had lagged behind. This was very dangerous and of profound significance to the question of German rearmament.

He did not know what was Mr Churchill's present concept of Western defence, nor what the effect of setting free for the British export trade was going to be.

Mr Churchill had complained during his speech of being interrupted, but the Prime Minister had treated the House with very scant courtesy. "The slings of his Government during nine months can only be described as squallid."

Mr Attlee ended his speech to Labour Opposition cheers.

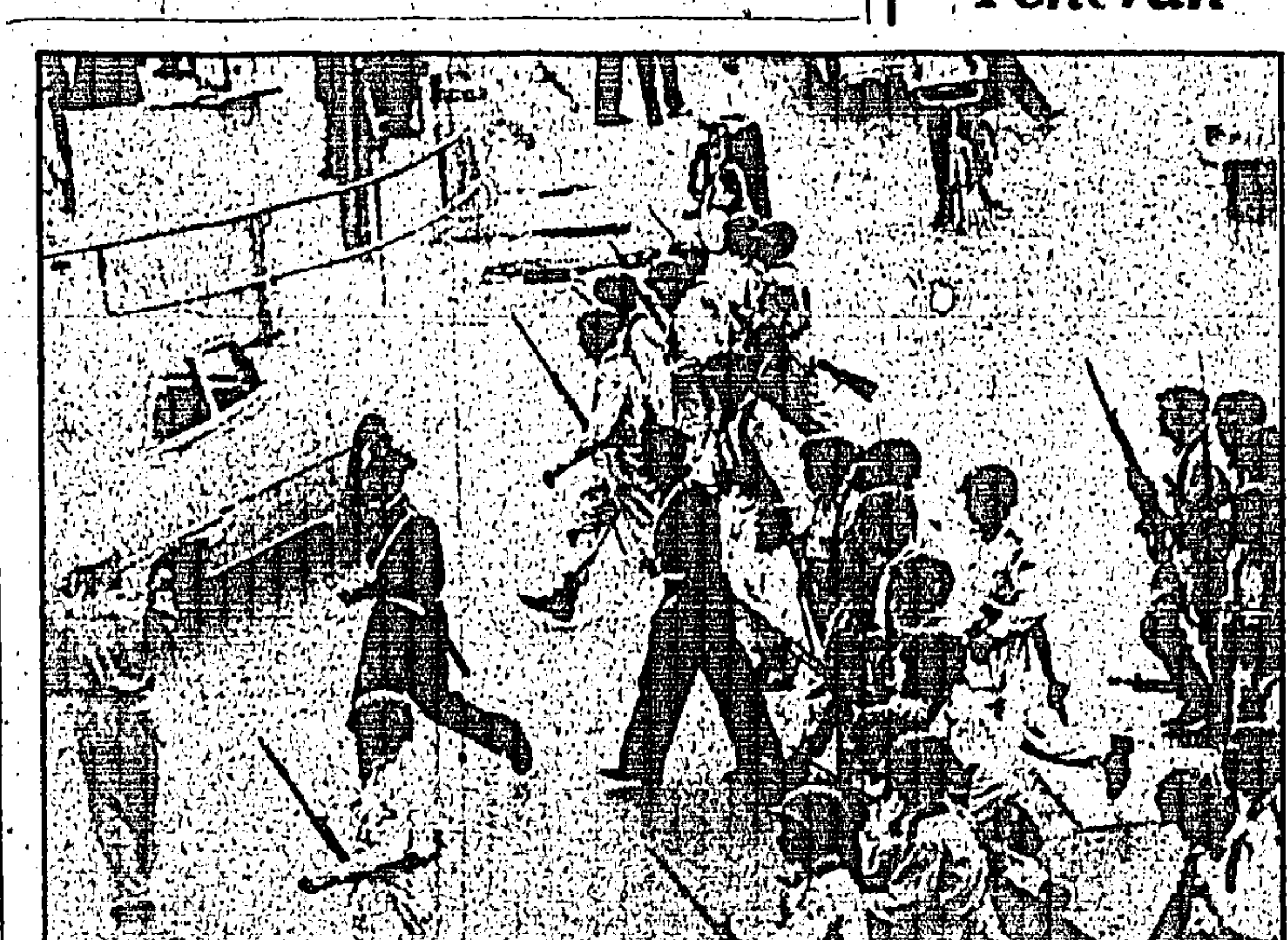
POLICY QUERIED
Lady Tweedsmuir, Conservative, wondered if it was wise to have an all-out endeavour to export to America as the expense of what Britain could do with enormous advantage in Canadian markets.

"A common policy between members of the Commonwealth in the autumn, matched with consultations with America afterwards ought to be arranged with the idea of the development of overseas resources if we are to prevent an American recession with appalling consequences to Europe as a whole," she said.

Mr Ancurin Bevan, Labour, said American economy could carry a very much larger share of the burdens of the arms programme. When the British economy was practically stagnant, the Americans economy was enormously expanding. America could set aside for capital development as much as she was spending on rearmament.

He thought Mr Churchill had really been seized at this late hour with the seriousness of Britain's economic position and was extremely nervous that everything should be done within his own compass. "I put it right."

He pleaded that Britain should establish a Minister for Economic Expansion who would also be Minister for Raw Materials.



Riots In Teheran

German Frontier Shooting

CUSTOMS GUARD KILLED

Bad Neustadt, July 30.

The Communist East German "People's Police" fired across the East-West German frontier at nearby Willmars late on Tuesday and killed a West German Customs guard, the border police reported here tonight.

Government sources at Bonn said it was the first time a German border or Customs guard had been killed in a shooting skirmish with Communist police. Border officials said West German farmers who saw the shooting reported that the Customs guard was standing well within German territory when the Red police opened fire.

The body of the man, identified as that of a 27-year-old guard named Palzer, was lying exactly on the boundary line, officials said. They said the stream of blood trailed 100 yards beyond into West German territory.

Border officials said it appeared the "People's Police" entered West Germany after the shooting and attempted to drag the body into the Soviet Zone.

A mixed investigating committee of West German border police, Red People's Police and Russian officers of the Soviet Control Commission gathered at the scene of the shooting shortly after the body was discovered.

The Russians, one of them a Major, charged that Palzer had violated the border and was standing in East German territory when he was killed.

United States Army intelligence officers here said they had "solid evidence" that Palzer was inside the Western Zone when killed.—*United Press*.

9 Terrorists Killed

Singapore, July 30.

Security forces killed nine terrorists and wounded one in different incidents in the Federation, while the forces suffered two wounded.

Five terrorists were killed in Penang, three in Trengganu State and one in Negri Sembilan State.

The security forces' casualties were special constables who were wounded when eight terrorists opened fire on a police van in the Rengas area of Johore.

The terrorists also killed a shopkeeper and a Chinese civilian in two separate incidents in Johore State.—*United Press*.

Riots and demonstrations broke out in Teheran when Dr Mossadegh returned to power last week. Picture shows a line of Persian armed troops with fixed bayonets moving down a Teheran street during the disturbances.

18 Missing After Alps Storm

Chamonix, July 30.

Eighteen persons were reported missing in the Alps early today following violent storms on Sunday and Monday.

Among the missing were six mountain climbers who tried to scale the lofty Aiguilles Peak on an expedition that set out on Saturday night.

The six had been expected to return to Grenoble by noon yesterday. Search parties set out in the afternoon.

Among the missing, one is a woman, Miss Louise Boulet. Her party of six tried to climb Walker Spur, on the north face of the Grandes Jorasses.

Also unheard from were two Frenchmen named Kempt and Labesse who were scaling peaks between France and Italy.

Two rope parties of Frenchmen who have attacked the north wall of the Eiger, above Grindelwald, also were unreported.

Late in the night Grenoble rescue teams and a group of campers spotted lights about 600 feet from the summit of Aiguilles.

No further news of the party was expected before daylight.—*Associated Press*.

TELEGRAMS TO COST MORE

London, July 30.

Mr L. D. Gamman, Assistant Postmaster-General, announced in the House of Commons today that increased overseas telegraph rates would come into force from September 1.

In a written reply to a question by Mr Robert Jenkins, Conservative, he added: "The increase will generally be one third, the main exceptions being in the service to North America and to a few European countries, where the increase will give 50 per cent.—*Reuter*."

Egyptian Titles Abolished

Cairo, July 30.

After a Cabinet meeting tonight, Prime Minister Ali Maher announced the abolition of the titles of Pasha and Bey for civilians and military alike by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

The titles of Pasha and Bey, Egyptian equivalent of the peerage and knighthood, were formerly conferred by the sovereign.

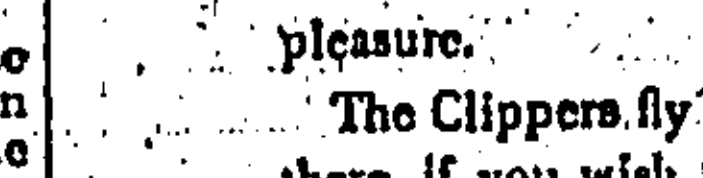
Decorations and medals will be retained, Ali Maher added.—*Reuter*.

FAROUK'S TITLE

Cairo, July 30.

Former King Farouk of Egypt will, in future, be known as Prince Farouk Ford, it was learned here today.—*France-Press*.

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ALSO LATEST WARNER-PATHE NEWS

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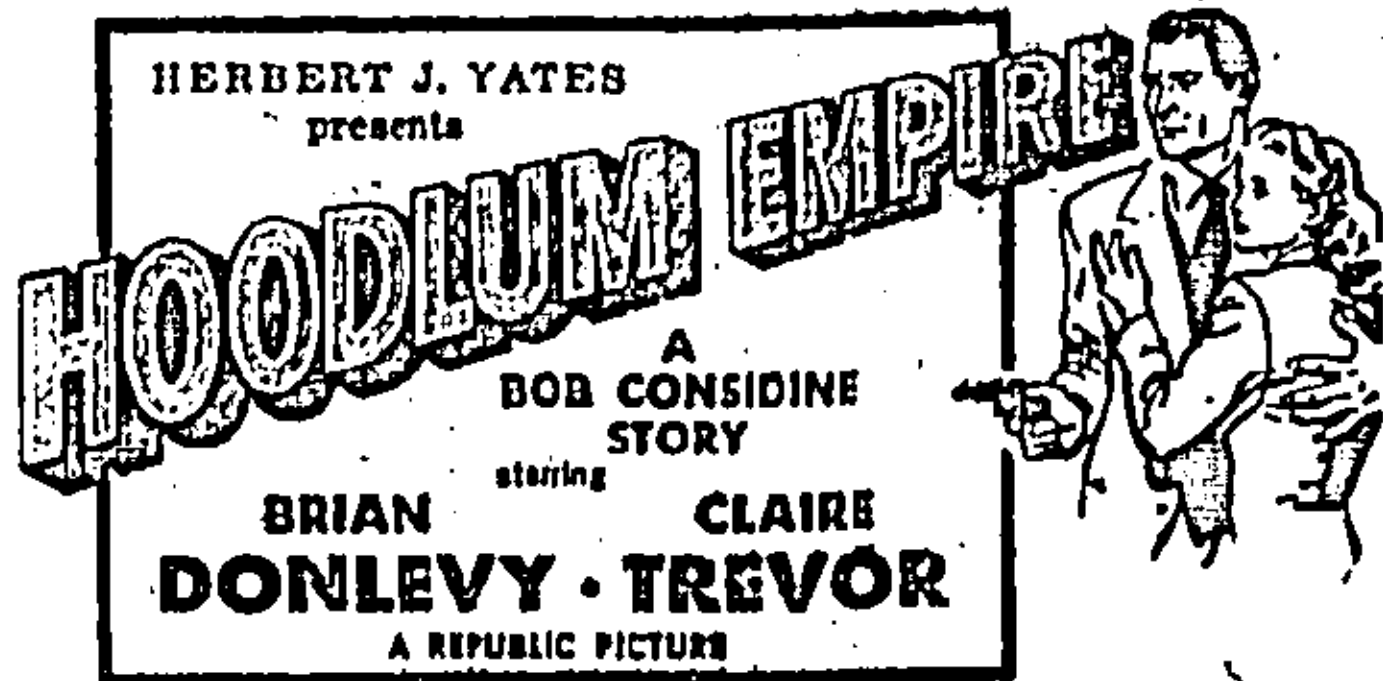
★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★
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Possessed... Possessed...



Added: LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS
OLYMPIC GAMES
Zatopek wins 10,000-metre Race — Davis takes High Jump — 100-metre Final — 400-metre Hurdles, etc., etc.

★ NEXT CHANGE ★



SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ORIENTAL

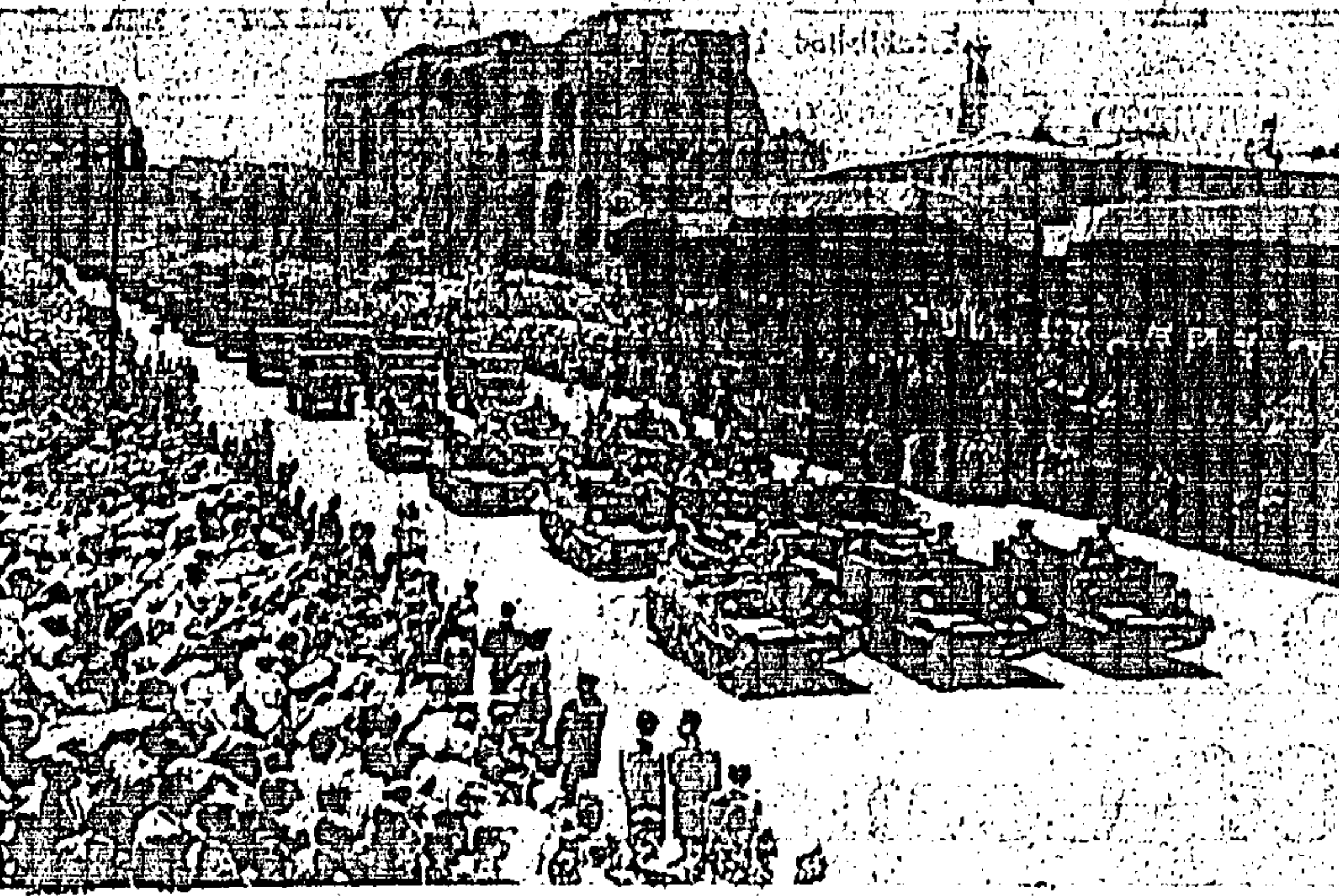
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TO-MORROW: "THE FIREFLY" M-G-M PICTURE

Tanks Parade In Rome



During the sixth annual parade commemorating the birth of the Italian Republic, mechanised units of the Italian Army move past the Presidential reviewing stand in Rome. — Express Photo.

Preparing For Coronation

London, July 30.
At dawn yesterday a Guardaman-driven army truck left Buckingham Palace and toured the Coronation route, towing behind it a pedometer on two wheels with a Guards officer and a civilian from the War Department staff as checkers with a view to obtaining the exact distance for placing troops and police on the day of the Coronation.
A khaki-uniformed sergeant-major, during halts, made measurements with a pace stick.—Reuter.

Back To Work In Argentina

Buenos Aires, July 30.
Argentina returned to work today for the first time since Senator Eva Peron died on Saturday evening.
Queues were smaller outside the Ministry of Labour, where Evita is lying in state and traffic was able to move normally through the city once more.
It will, however, be another four weeks before the life of the nation returns to normal. The General Confederation of Labour (CGC) has ordered all unions to stop work for 15 minutes daily for the 30 days' mourning, and theatres and cinemas, which closed as soon as the death was known, will not reopen until Monday next.—Reuter.

No Request From Iran

Washington, July 30.
The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said today that the United States had not been asked by Persia to remove her military mission from Tehran.
Demands that American military advisers leave Persia were made in the Persian Chamber of Deputies yesterday. An independent deputy, Motamed Danavand, said: "We don't need American advisers in our army. We can run our own affairs."
Mr. Acheson told his weekly Press conference he was not encouraged by the present situation between Britain and Persia, arising from Persia's nationalisation of the oil industry. He refused an invitation to "size up" the situation.—Reuter.

Taipei Gesture

Taipei, July 30.
The Chinese Nationalist Executive Yuan today decided to withdraw Chinese Nationalist representation on the Red Cross as a protest against Communist Chinese membership.
It is the second time the Nationalists have withdrawn from an international organisation; earlier they had left the International Olympic Committee.—France-Press.

Pacific Council Extension

Is Not Feasible ACHESON'S VIEWS

Washington, July 30.
Problems of differing security and the great distances involved were the major impediments to a Pacific Council, Mr. Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, said at a Press conference today.

The United States, he said, was sympathetic to the idea of a Pacific Council for all the free nations of the Pacific, but he could not foresee at present how it would develop.
He believed, however, that the Foreign Ministers of Australia, New Zealand and the United States would meet once a year and perhaps more often in the Council which is to be set up in Honolulu next month.

Asked if he thought a wider council, including the other free nations of the Pacific, might be evolved from the ANZUS Council (Australia-New Zealand-United States), Mr. Acheson pointed out that Congress, the United States and the Eastern Governments had put forward the Pacific Council idea. He cited the specific suggestion of the President of the Philippines, Mr. Elpidio Quirino, for such a council. This had proved impossible so far, he said. The United States, he added, had always been sympathetic to such an idea but he did not know how such an organisation would come about.
Mr. Acheson believed that the Foreign Ministers of the three-member countries of the ANZUS Council would appoint representatives to meet more frequently than once a year.
He did not know whether and where the permanent headquarters might be set up as that was a subject for discussion at the Honolulu conference.

AGREEMENT HOPED
At the Honolulu meeting opening on August 4, he said, the three Governments hoped to reach agreement on the organisation of the Council and its functions. The Foreign Ministers would take up various political and military matters affecting their relations in the Pacific.

He hoped that the organisation which is to be set up would provide more effective government to government relations with Australia and New Zealand.

There were no plans for observers from other countries to attend the Honolulu meeting.
Mr. Acheson plans to leave Washington on the morning of August 1. He expects to arrive in Honolulu on the afternoon of August 2, and hopes to start back for the United States on Friday, August 8, and arrive here on the afternoon of August 9.

His principal advisers would be the Ambassador-at-Large, Dr. Philip Jessup, Admiral Arthur Radford, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, Mr. John Allison, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and Mr. George Perkins, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.—United Press.

Mr. Perkins' inclusion indicated that the Pacific Council's relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation would enter into the discussions.
Mr. Acheson agreed with a questioner that one problem was in determining the role in a broad Pacific Council of European nations with colonial possessions in the Pacific.—Reuter.

Secret Talks Open In London On Rubber Marketing

London, July 30.
The Working Party of the International Rubber Study Group has begun secret meetings to consider marketing problems and it is believed that the body would recommend a cut in prices.
Nineteen countries and a number of British Colonial and dependent territories are represented. Hungary is the only Iron Curtain country.

The Working Party was charged by the Study Group in its last meeting at Ottawa in May to "consider whether measures designed to prevent burdensome surpluses or serious shortage of rubber are necessary and practicable" and to prepare drafts of any agreement required to implement such measures.
Mr. W.B.L. Monson of the British Colonial and dependent territories' delegation was elected Chairman of the Working Party at today's meeting.
M. G. Peter of the French delegation and Mr. C. E. P. Jayasuriya of Ceylon were elected Vice-Chairmen.

The Working Party at its present meeting will consider measures to prevent the accumulation of surpluses.
At the May meeting, the United States, the largest consumer of rubber, was asked to commit itself to fixed annual purchases at a fixed price from countries producing natural rubber but rejected the request.

PRICE TOO HIGH?
The Americans said that the suggested price was too high. West Germany and other countries supported the United States.

Observers said that rubber-producing nations would have to lower prices, despite their argument that production costs are up, if they want steady markets for their product.
It is considered likely that the Working Party will recommend price cuts as the only effective deterrent to the trend toward greater synthetic rubber production.

Australia, Belgium, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, France, West Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, the Netherlands, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Vietnam are represented on the Working Party.—United Press.

Town Council Resigns

Gwanda, July 30.
The Town Management Board (equivalent of municipal council) of Gwanda, a small town in Southern Rhodesia, resigned on black last night as a protest against a Government decision to grant a general dealer's licence to an Indian trader.
The Government decision overruled the Board's decision to refuse the licence.
Members of the Board alleged that whites in Gwanda had "no legal protection for their property" against Indians.—Reuter.

S. Africa's Economy "Sound"

Pretoria, July 30.
The Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr. M.H. de Kock, said today that despite some disquieting features, the financial, as well as the general economic situation in the Union was still relatively sound.

Dr de Kock was addressing the ordinary general meeting of the bank's stockholders.

The disquieting features included the continuation of the price and cost inflation and disequilibrium in the balance of payments.

Dr de Kock said the unfavourable turn in the balance of payments of the Union, including Southwest Africa, began in the second quarter of 1951 after a general relaxation of the import control.

Imports rose by the phenomenal amount of £102 million. The net current invisible claims against the Union rose by £15 million as a result primarily of the higher value and volume of imports.

The net deficit in the balance of payments was £38 million compared with a net surplus of £71 million in 1950, despite an increase of £27 million in the value of exports other than gold and gold products. The value of the net gold output went up by £1 million.—Reuter.

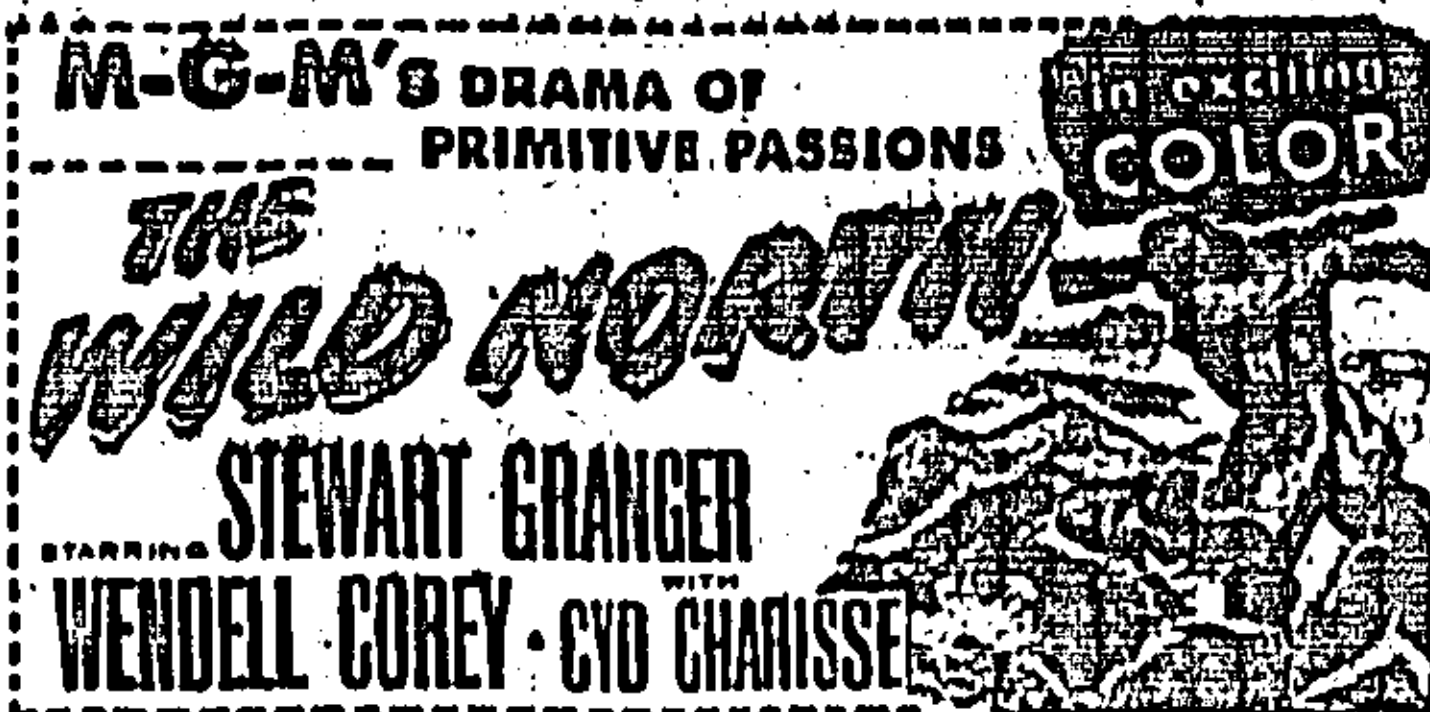
RENAULT CARS FOR JAPAN

Paris, July 30.
An agreement has been concluded between the French Government car factory Renault and a Japanese concern for the delivery of four-horsepower Renault cars.
Car parts will be sent in cases to Japan where they will be assembled and the cars delivered to Japanese distributors.

The plan will ensure savings both on transportation costs and customs duties.—France-Press.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. **QUEENS ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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Aug. 1, P. Pickup & (Swanlake Ballet)
2, S. I'll be Seeing You
3, S. The African Queen
4, M. Dumbo & Balloon
5, T. Lullaby
6, W. The Lavender Hill Mob
7, X. Hunchback of Notre Dame



New Red Move In Berlin?

CLAMP-DOWN BY EAST FEARED

Berlin, July 30. West Berliners are making last-minute shopping "raids" into East Berlin for cheap goods because they expect the "Iron Curtain" to clamp down between the Eastern and Western halves of the city in August.

At the same time, West Berlin police armed with carbines have manned barricades hastily set up to double-seal the outskirts of West Berlin from surrounding East German territory.

The inner seal made by West Berlin police is to protect West Berliners against kidnapping attempts from East Germany.

Anti-Communist sources in West Berlin have reported increasing preparations by East German authorities to extend their seal to West Berlin's border with East Berlin.

These sources said that Soviet authorities had ordered East Berlin's transport system to be reorganised so that it could become independent of West Berlin if the local split were ordained. Up to now the West and East Berlin transport systems have been closely linked.

NERVE WAR?

A complete split of the city would throw out of work 100,000 West Berliners who work in East Berlin and 100,000 East Berliners who work in West Berlin.

It could cut off people from relatives in the other half of the city and make it almost impossible for deserting "people's policemen" and other refugees to flee to West Berlin by way of the Eastern half of the city.

But some West Berliners regarded rumours of a coming split as just part of East Germany's nerve war against West Berlin and did not expect them to materialise.

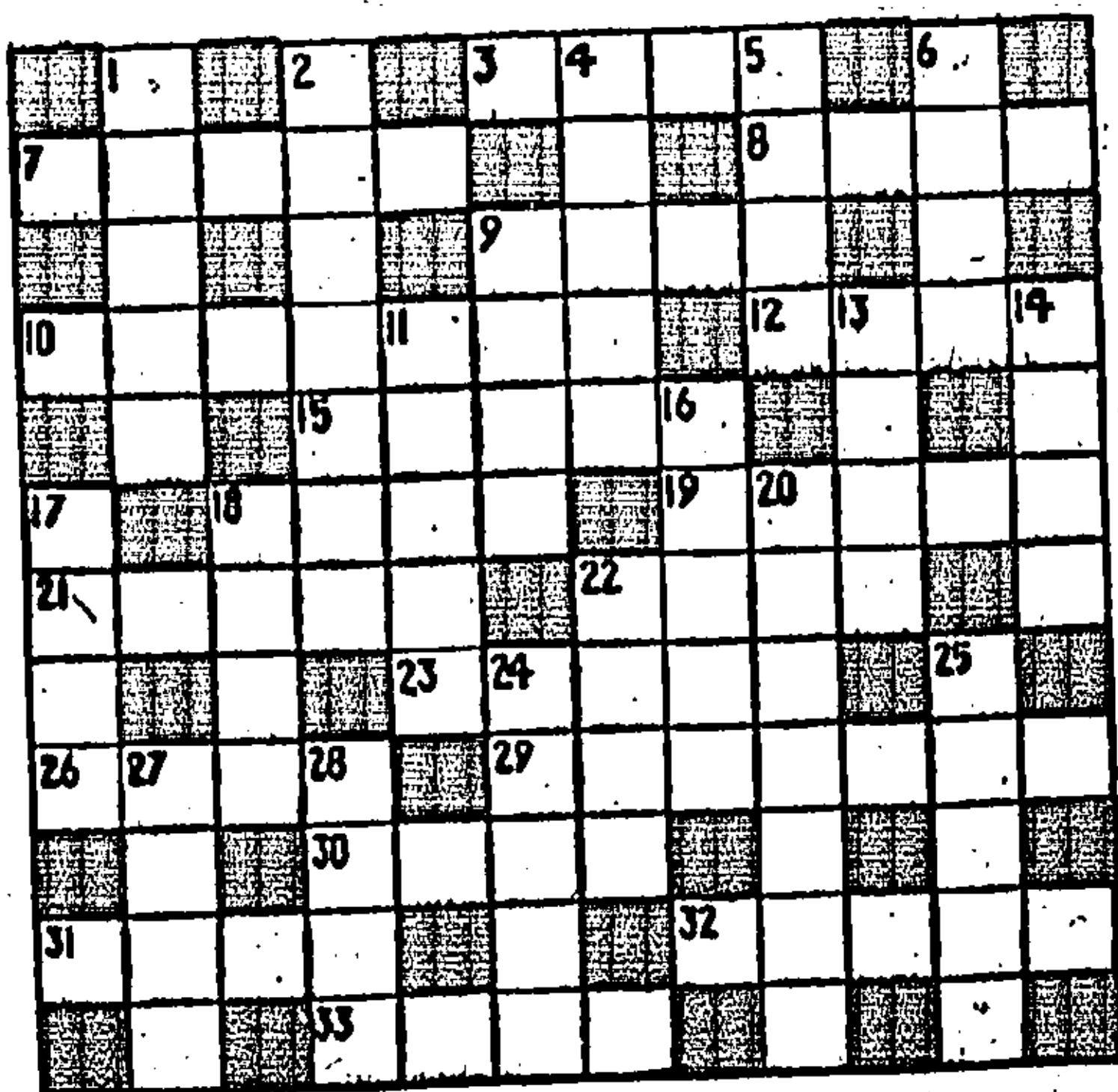
They declared that East Berlin's State trading shops make most of their profits from West Berliners, who buy there because of the unofficial but general change rate of four East Marks for one West Mark.—Reuter.

War Criminals In PI

Manila, July 30. Neither the President's Office nor the Foreign Office had any comment on a Tokyo report that Japan had asked the Philippines to repatriate Japanese war criminals held here.

There is a movement afoot here, however, involving pardon for some of the POWs and their return home.—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS:**
- 3 Bonst (4).
 - 7 Purlined (6).
 - 8 Eager (4).
 - 9 Rotate (4).
 - 10 Learned (7).
 - 12 Raiment (4).
 - 13 Dehydrates (6).
 - 14 Expendive (4).
 - 15 Concede (5).
 - 21 Outspoken (6).
 - 22 Behind time (4).
 - 23 Best part (5).
 - 26 Observed (4).
 - 29 Gem (7).
 - 30 Discourteous (4).
 - 31 Accurate (6).
 - 32 Hesitant (6).
 - 33 Bird (4).
- DOWN:**
- 1 Narrative (5).
 - 2 Pines (7).
 - 4 Indian coin (5).
 - 5 Band of men (4).
 - 6 Waste ground (4).
 - 9 A do (4).
 - 11 Angry (5).
 - 13 Land measure (4).
 - 14 Vegetable (4).
 - 16 Condition (5).
 - 17 Clever (4).
 - 18 Deceive (4).
 - 20 Everlasting (7).
 - 24 Fruit (4).
 - 25 Shell (5).
 - 27 Swift (5).
 - 28 Enclosure (4).
 - 29 Attracted (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORDS: Across: 1 Crutch, 7 Reef, 9 Cobra, 10 Above, 11 Pest, 13 Delegation, 15 Stun, 16 Vote, 18 Intimidate, 23 Ladd, 24 Arise, 25 Frump, 26 Scan, 27 Tangle, 28 Bow, 29 Rebel, 32 Twink, 4 Hearts, 5 Prohibited, 6 Feet, 8 Event, 12 Tense, 13 Devil, 14 Entending, 17 Tiar, 18 Diver, 20 Inter, 21 Acute, 23 Each.

ACCUSATIONS IN CAIRO AGAINST FAROUK: 'GRAFT IN ARMS DEAL ALLEGED'

Cairo, July 30.

Exiled King Farouk was accused today of contributing heavily to Egyptian defeat in the Palestine war by bleeding the army white through his own graft and treachery.

Farouk was reported to have obtained a commission of nearly \$300,000 on a single purchase of war material for the army during the Palestine campaign.

Former Attorney-General Mohammed Azmi moved to reopen the Government's case against 13 Egyptians charged with selling defective supplies to the army during the war. He charged that Farouk was involved personally and had arranged the inquiry.

Meanwhile, the Army Command under General Mohammed Naguib, who is being hailed as Egypt's "man of destiny," began shuffling senior officers in a far-reaching move to purge the army of corrupt elements.

Group Commander Hussein Mahmoud Bey, Air Force Attaché in London, has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Air Force. Wing Commander Gamal el Bin Mahmoud, Adli has been appointed commander of the Air Force College. Adli had been banished to forgotten posts by Farouk for his failure to put on an Air Force show on the ex-King's last birthday.

Captain Hassan Atef, Bey of the Air Force, Farouk's personal pilot until he was forced to resign recently, surrendered to the Army authorities and was held.

A spokesman said that most officers in the High Command who had fought in the Palestine war had complained of defective arms and ammunition. They blamed it on corruption and mismanagement in Cairo. The officers now demanded a clean administration and a strong army. Informants said that their sentiment was marked by a strong nationalist feeling and lack of personal ambition.

TAPPED PHONES
Azmi called on Premier Aly Maher Pasha today and they are believed to have discussed the wartime corruption of the King. After seeing Maher, the former investigator said that the result would be made known as soon as the Cabinet had passed on the matter under discussion. He noted that the law permitted the resumption of an inquiry when new evidence was available.

Azmi said that Farouk had not only obstructed the wartime corruption investigation but had even interfered with the trial proceedings. He said that Farouk's agents and sometimes King Farouk himself tapped the telephones of the investigators. The actual inquiry included about 60 separate scandals, the smallest of which involved nearly \$300,000, he said.

A published report said that a special committee formed to assess the former King's property had evaluated his personal estate and lands at \$287,000,000 and furnishings in the Royal palaces here and in Alexandria at \$14,000,000.

Naguib spoke to a group of Sudanese journalists today, telling them that the former King Farouk's abdication was part of an Army move to wipe out corruption.

"You cannot kill a serpent by merely cutting off its tail," he said. "We often warned the responsible authorities about the situation but things went from bad to worse. Corrupt persons were appointed to key posts and honest persons and reformers were shoved back. Resentment was general but it could not come into effect until young officers lighted the fuse," he said.

FAROUK IN CAIRO
Cairo, July 30. Ex-King Farouk and his entourage have virtually requisitioned the Hotel Eden Paradijs, on a cliff edge at Anapari, the exclusive western part of the island.

They have taken over the top floor completely, with the roof garden. The only access to this floor is by a private lift guarded by British Egyptian guards. Several guests already staying on the floor were politely asked to move out.

Three of the 35 bedrooms taken over by the Royal party have been converted into kitchens.

Farouk has given strict orders that no other people beyond those already staying there are to be allowed to live in the hotel.

The ex-King's two daughters, Farida aged 14, and Fawzia, aged 12, and members of his party were seen occasionally from the terrace, but they quickly ducked out of sight when photographers below raised their telephoto cameras.

Ahmed Faud the Second, the baby King, was kept well out of sight today by his nurse.

GIVING PARTY

Ex-Queen Nazim, said to be "exhausted" by the events of the past week, was reported to be resting in her room.

Bodyguards and servants scoured the island for five hours today to find ten Japanese lanterns. It appeared that Farouk was preparing a private party tonight on the roof of the hotel.

The hotel manager sent messengers to find two large umbrella shades for the ex-King.

Farouk was not expected to leave the hotel today but it is thought he might go tomorrow to bathe at the luxurious Canzone del Mare, a combination of bathing establishment, night club and restaurant owned by the British singer, Gracie Fields, and managed by her husband, former radioman, Boris Alperovich.

It is believed that Farouk may remain here a week, but his future plans are still unknown.

RELATIVES ARRIVE

He may give a Press conference tomorrow, a member of his staff said.

Four Egyptians, described as Farouk's relatives, arrived at Naples today on the Italian liner Enotria from Alexandria. Their names were given as Prince Soliman, a cousin of Farouk's, Ibrahim Pasha, Abdul Pasha and Hussein Pasha.

The Cairo newspaper, Al Ahram, said today that the Egyptian Government will soon issue a "black book" listing the "misdeeds and scandals" associated with the ex-King's regime.

Staying In Italy For Time Being

Rome, July 30.

Italian official circles said tonight that ex-King Farouk intends to stay in Italy for the time being. The sources added that the former monarch plans to spend some time on the island of Capri "while looking round for a quiet place to stay elsewhere in Italy."—Reuter.

Spain Asking Stiff Price For Lease Of Bases To US

Bombers Blast Plant On The Border Of Manchuria

Tokyo, July 31.

Sixty-six Superforts blasted a huge North Korean metals factory on the Manchurian border last night and early today with 600 tons of bombs in the biggest night strike of the Korean war.

Three waves of B-29 Superforts roared into the very heart of the powerfully-defended Communist territory for a blow eight miles from Antung in Manchuria, the home base for 100 Communist MIG-15 jets.

The B-29s braved the great batteries of searchlights and radar directed anti-aircraft guns.

The target was so large that its main building alone occupied 12½ acres, a U.S. Air Force spokesman said.

It was the first blow at the factory, the Oriental Light Metals Company, which lies 10 miles southeast of Sinuiju.

Returning pilots said the results were excellent.

For three hours bombers from Japan and Okinawa blasted the plant with 600 bombs.

"PSYCHOLOGICAL"
Some were delayed bombs timed to explode hours or days later.

The B-29s came in at 20,000 feet in an almost moonless night and dropped their deadly loads through electronic techniques.

Brigadier-General Willey Ganey, Commanding General of the Far East Air Force, Bomber Command, predicted that the attack would have a "psychological impact" on the Communists.

CIVILIANS WARNED
The Air Force has been watching the military metal plant ripen into a target for a whole year.

Leaflets have been dropped over a period of two months warning civilians to stay clear of military installations.

Despite the warning, the plans for the raid called for the Superforts to spare the hundreds of barrack-like buildings near the big plant which the Air Force thought might house factory workers.

General Ganey called it a "purely military raid."

The Oriental Light Metals Company produced aluminium. Late in the plant is believed to have been making alloy metals and manufacturing metal products for military use.

The raiding bombers carried 726 American fliers to the target.

—Associated Press.

Second Baton For Marshal



Marshal Juin, Chief of the French Armed Forces, poses with the Pasha of Marrakech during a ceremony in Paris recently when the Pasha presented him with his second Field Marshal's Baton—the Baton of Morocco, where the Marshal was Resident. The first baton was presented by President Auriol.—Express Photo.

Spain Asking Stiff Price For Lease Of Bases To US

Washington, July 30.

Spain's conditions for leasing air and naval bases to the United States were described as "too stiff" in American quarters today.

Sharp differences were also said to have occurred on the type and amount of aid which Spain wants and which the United States is prepared to give.

Negotiations on bases began early this year. They have now apparently entered a delicate stage, though officials insist that a deadlock has not occurred.

Spain is reported to be asking for:

1. A "major programme" of military and economic assistance—presumably through the Mutual Security Programme.

2. An agreement guaranteeing immediate American support in the event of a Soviet attack on Spain—an agreement regarded here as a virtual American-Spanish alliance.

3. The unconditional and immediate release of \$125,000,000 funds appropriated for the North Atlantic Treaty countries and specifically earmarked for use by Spain.

WIDE DIVERGENCE
It was said here that Spain is prepared to discuss the precise details of the proposal to lease her bases only after the United States has met these conditions. This is an approach far removed from the United States position, which is that the two Governments should agree simultaneously on the use of the bases and the extent of the programme of military and economic aid.

The United States' view on aid generally is that it should be limited to building up and improving roads, railways, ports and other communications facilities necessary to support the bases which the United States hopes to lease.

In the long run, these improvements would benefit the entire Spanish economy, it is said.

Spain's emphasis, on the other hand, has been on improving and reorganising her army—a commitment which United States officials say would mean expenditures of thousands of millions of dollars.—Reuter.

EXTRA STEEL FOR YARDS

London, July 30. British shipbuilders will get a five per cent larger allocation of steel from next October. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. J. P. L. Thomas, told the House of Commons today that this would enable shipbuilders to reach a higher rate of production than at any time since the war.

The shortage of steel was only a minor reason for the present decline in British shipping orders, he said. Other countries had like Germany and Japan had taken advantage of the fact that British orders were full and had themselves started to build a greater proportion of their requirements.—Reuter.

EXTRA DUTIES FOR RIDGWAY

Paris, July 30. General Matthew Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander in Europe, will take over the additional duties of Commander-in-Chief, United States European Command, from August 1.

Announced this, General Ridgway said he had delegated broad authority to General Thomas T. Handy, at present United States Commander-in-Chief in Europe, who would become Deputy United States Commander-in-Chief in Europe.—Reuter.

French May Dethrone Tunisian Ruler

Paris, July 30.

France's reform plan for Tunisia, aiming at internal autonomy within the French Empire within five years, was still being blocked today by the Bey who, up to a late hour tonight, has not yet accorded the French Resident-General, Jean de Hautecloque, the audience requested for today.

M. Hautecloque on Monday presented the Bey with the complete reform scheme and decrees embodying immediate reforms for democratising municipal elections and giving a greater measure of self-government to the Bey's Cabinet.

The Bey said he first wanted to "read" the text of the decrees before putting his seal to them.

In Paris the impression prevailed that the Bey was playing for time and hoping to prevent the reforms going into effect until after the United Nations Assembly meets in October, in order to give the Arab group another chance to attack the French regime in Tunisia before any reforms have been put into practice.

A French Foreign Ministry official dismissed Press reports that the French Government is contemplating dethroning the Bey whom they brought to the throne in 1943 after deposing the former Bey Moneef who died in France in exile in September 1948. But observers believed that such action might be envisaged should the present Bey persist in his attitude.

France wants to put through the changes before the United Nations General Assembly meets. Tunisian Nationalists say the proposals provide only a semblance of home rule. With the backing of the Arab-African bloc in the United Nations, they want the Tunisian issue raised in the General Assembly.

The French maintain that France's relations with Tunisia are an internal matter beyond UN jurisdiction.—Reuter and Associated Press.

Australian Red Off To Moscow

Sydney, July 30.

The General Secretary of the Australian Communist Party, Lawrence Sharkey, left by air tonight for Moscow with his wife.

He said he would undergo treatment in Moscow for a heart ailment, which Australian doctors had declared to be incurable.—Reuter.

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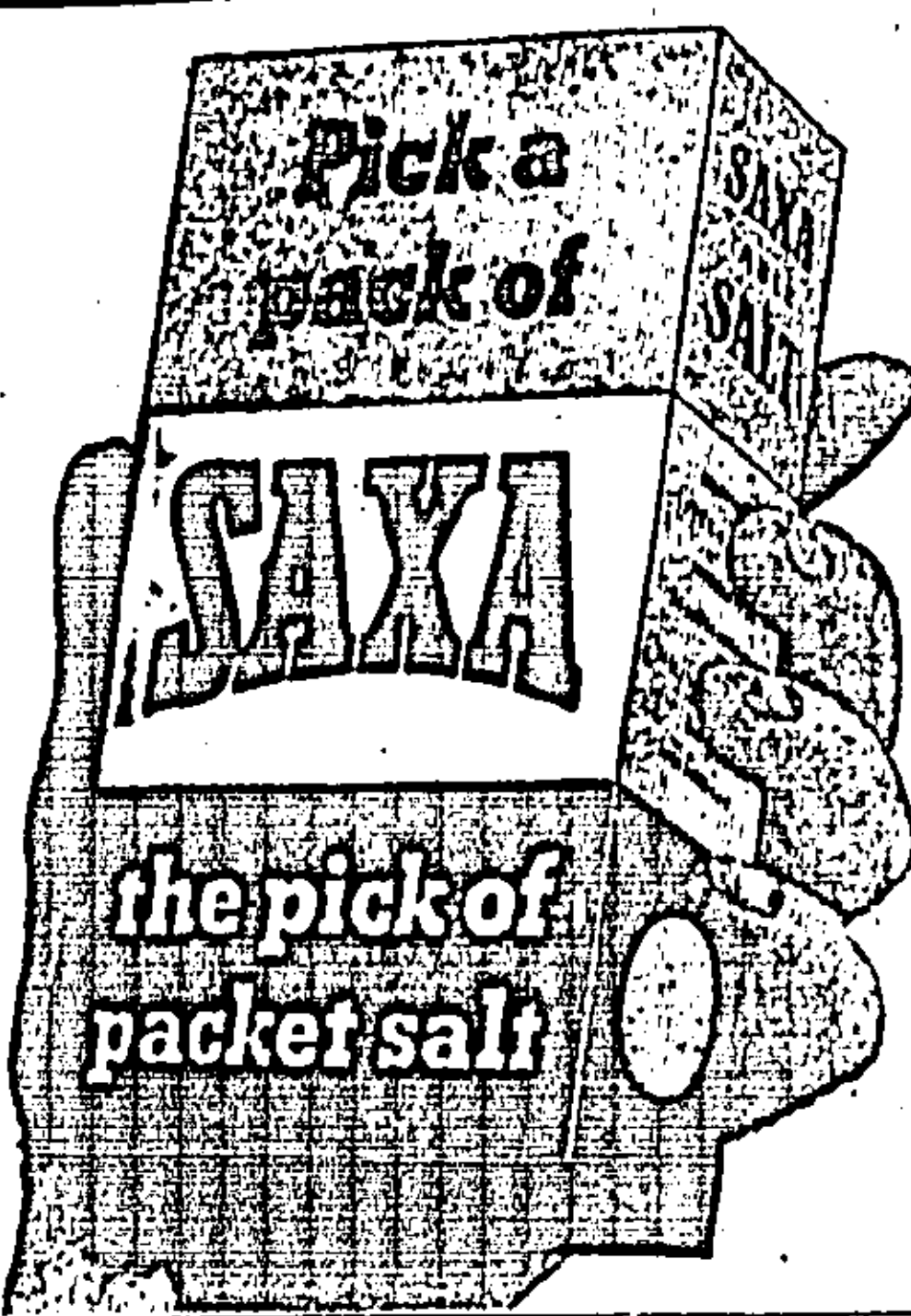
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Portrait of the Duke of Wellington by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

BRITAIN'S greatest soldiers do not always get their rightful share of public recognition during their life-time, while the memory of their deeds and even their names sink into near-oblivion as generation succeeds generation.

But the Duke of Wellington was, and still is, a notable exception: he became a popular institution during his long national career; his name and title are perpetuated in a number of ways; now, one hundred years after his death, a Wellington Museum has been opened in Apsley House, his "Number One, London" residence, and the early attentions indicate that it is going to be a number one attraction with Londoners and tourists alike.

A modest victor with simple, personal habits, the man who saved Europe, dethroned an emperor and restored a king, and practically became a European Power with his own Army, territory and diplomatic relations, was three times a duke and once a prince, a Field Marshal in the British, Austrian, Russian and Prussian Armies; Foreign Secretary for four months and Prime Minister for thirty-two; Lord High Constable at three coronations, Chancellor of Oxford University and Admiral of the Cinque Ports. Ten countries raised decorations and honours on him; Parliament granted him £500,000, estates in North Hampshire and a manor in Somerset.

He has his tomb and monument in St Paul's Cathedral, and his

A fine fighting regiment, once the 33rd Foot, of which he was lieutenant-colonel, the headquarters of the Brigade of Guards in Birdcage Walk, and scores of merchant ships and two battle-ships have been named after him. Wellington College, near Sandhurst, was built as a national memorial to the Duke to form a public school for the sons of officers. The capital city of New Zealand bears his name, as do a mountain in Tasmania, a channel in the Arctic regions, a lake in Australia, an island off Chile and towns in Canada, Australia and South Africa.

In Britain, countless buildings, streets, squares, parks, gardens, and pubs up and down the country perpetuate his name, while a bridge, a railway station, a pier, a tower, a park, a

PARIS NEWSLETTER from SAM WHITE

Argentina adds to the gloom at UNESCO

Paris. LIKE a gentle zephyr in lotus land, a cool breeze of economy is wafting through the corridors of the United Nations Economic Scientific and Cultural Organisation headquarters in Paris.

The reason: back dues amounting to nearly £300,000 owed by the Argentine have been written off as a bad debt. Lesser defaulters like Bolivia, Guatemala and Israel are expected to pay up before or during the next general conference in November. But the Argentine is beginning to resemble a man whose artifices in dodging payment of debts have been to numerous that they have exhausted his credit. From the Argentine Embassy in Paris have come a series of assurances. The debt could not be paid in dollars but would be met with sterling. Sterling was in short supply and it would have to be in Swiss francs. Swiss francs were equally scarce and the debt would be discharged in French francs.

French francs proved as elusive as the other currencies and an air of disillusionment reigns at UNESCO. The gloom has been lightened a little by a seven percent cost-of-living increase in salaries. But the prospect that some economies are inevitable has ruffled tempers. De Gaulle has had to shut down a lavish Paris HQ, slash his staffs throughout France, and dissolve his imposing Parisian and provincial bodyguards.

wouldn't be interested in our travelling Leonardo da Vinci exhibition. As a journalist I don't suppose you even know who he was."

Then he added: "You know how backward and insular Australia can be. Well, we take some French paintings there and show them to some Aussie miners. 'They take one look at them and say 'Well, maybe there is something to these French after all.'"

Dish of the week
A NEWLY invented dish (by the Duchess of Windsor): consommé jelly with hole in the middle filled with caviare and topped off with sour cream.

The lonely man
GENERAL DE GAULLE'S Party, the French People's Rally, split by the defection of some 30 of his MPs, is in the financial as well as political doldrums. Substantial contributors to the movement now number only two or three. Most French industrialists and bankers have withdrawn their support as their fears of French Communism have subsided. Others suspect de Gaulle's vague ideas on profit-sharing in industry, and a few are disappointed because they have failed to obtain specific assurances from de Gaulle. De Gaulle has had to shut down a lavish Paris HQ, slash his staffs throughout France, and dissolve his imposing Parisian and provincial bodyguards.

"Number One, London" Lives Again

Apsley House Becomes Wellington Museum; Iron Duke's Treasures On View

By PETER LOVEGROVE

Chamber in Windsor Castle, and many streets have been christened after his most famous victory.

His name also entered the language in other ways. There were Wellington boots—once of two kinds, the high boots covering the knee in front and cut away behind, and the shorter kind worn under the trousers, but now the title is applied to the familiar high rubber boots—Wellington coats (a kind of half-and-half greatcoat and undercoat, meeting close and square below the knees), Wellington hats and trousers.

There are Wellington apples, a cooking apple of the long-keeping variety; and Wellingtonia trees, the popular name in Britain for the giant Californian sequoia trees.

Apsley House, which Wellington bought from his brother in 1817, was presented to the Nation in 1947 by the seventh and present Duke, who has retained a modern apartment on the top floor. In World War Two a bomb and a flying bomb fell nearby and did considerable damage, but the Ministry of Works has completely repaired and redecorated the house with great skill and as near as possible to the original, and today a graceful mansion from a past and grandiose age lives again, fully restored to its old glory, and as clean as a new pin.

There is nothing here that does not remind the visitor of the conqueror of Napoleon, that is not stamped with the personality of a very great man, that does not bear vivid witness of his achievements.

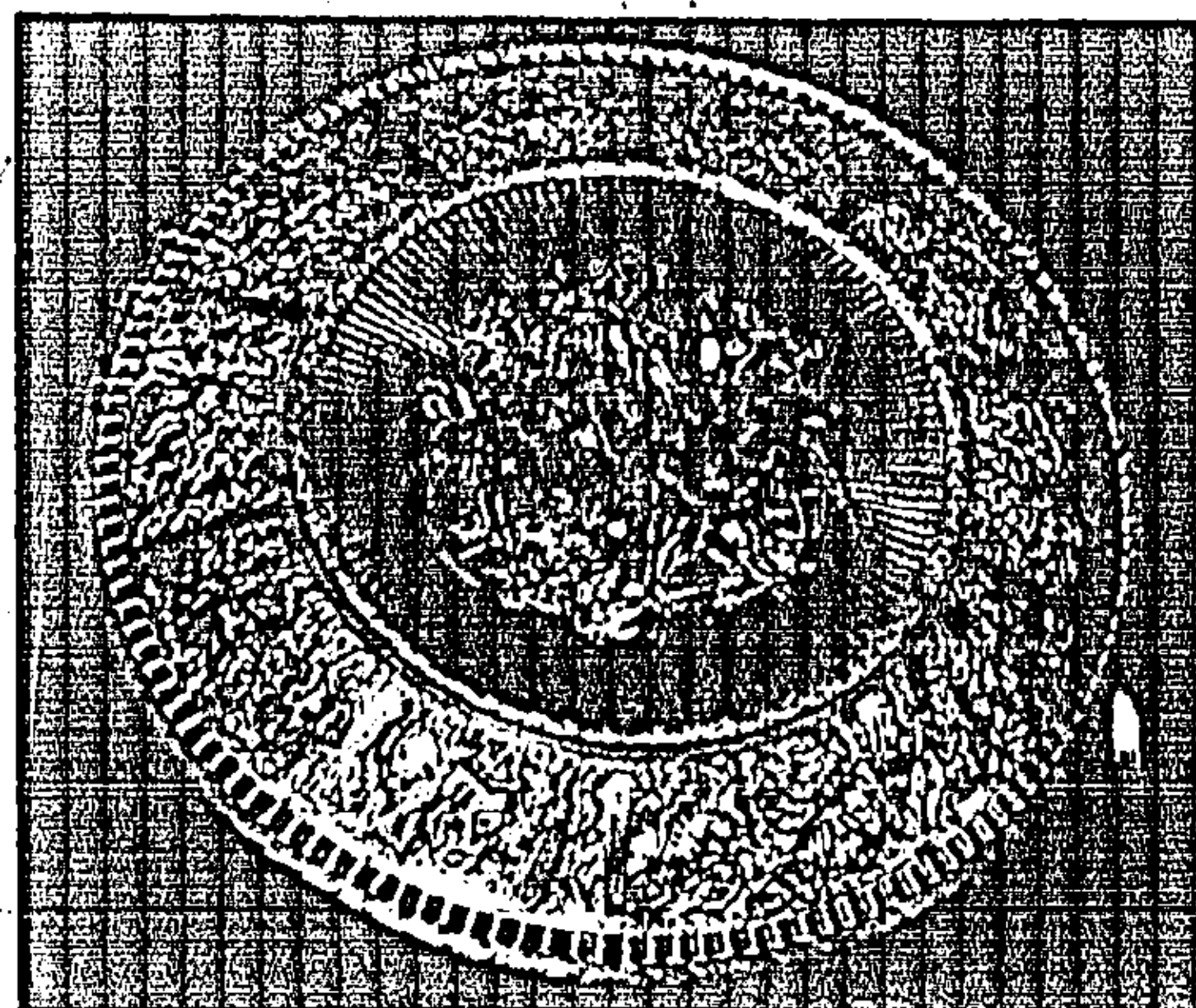
First, the splendour of the rewards of victory: seven field-marshal's batons of sumptuous craftsmanship; eleven Orders, including the dainty beaded Badge of the Garter which was once Marlborough's; various swords, including that worn on the plain of Waterloo;

French eagles and standards; numerous medals; the huge silver key of Ciudad Rodrigo.

The elaborate silver—gilt Wellington Shield, presented by the merchants and bankers of the City of London (the same who once tried to force his recall from Spain), which depicts campaign scenes at Bodajoz, Torres Vedras, the Douro, Vimiero, Assaye, Toulouse, the Pyrenees, Vittoria and Salamanca within the centre of group of officers on horse-back surrounding the Duke above whom is the figure of Victory with a laurel wreath, takes pride of place among the many impressive pieces of plate.

Collections of china and porcelain, presents from grateful or frightened European royalty, glitter under cut-glass chandeliers, and two hundred paintings from 95 artists depict royalty, Allied and enemy generals, and battle scenes. They also include some Velasquez, Rubens, and Correggio captured at Vittoria from Joseph Bonaparte, who had looted them from the Spanish Royal Collections.

When the Duke was later making arrangements to return them to Spain, the Spanish Ambassador in London informed him that King Ferdinand VII, "touched by your delicacy, does not wish to deprive you of that which has come into your possession by means as just as they are honourable."

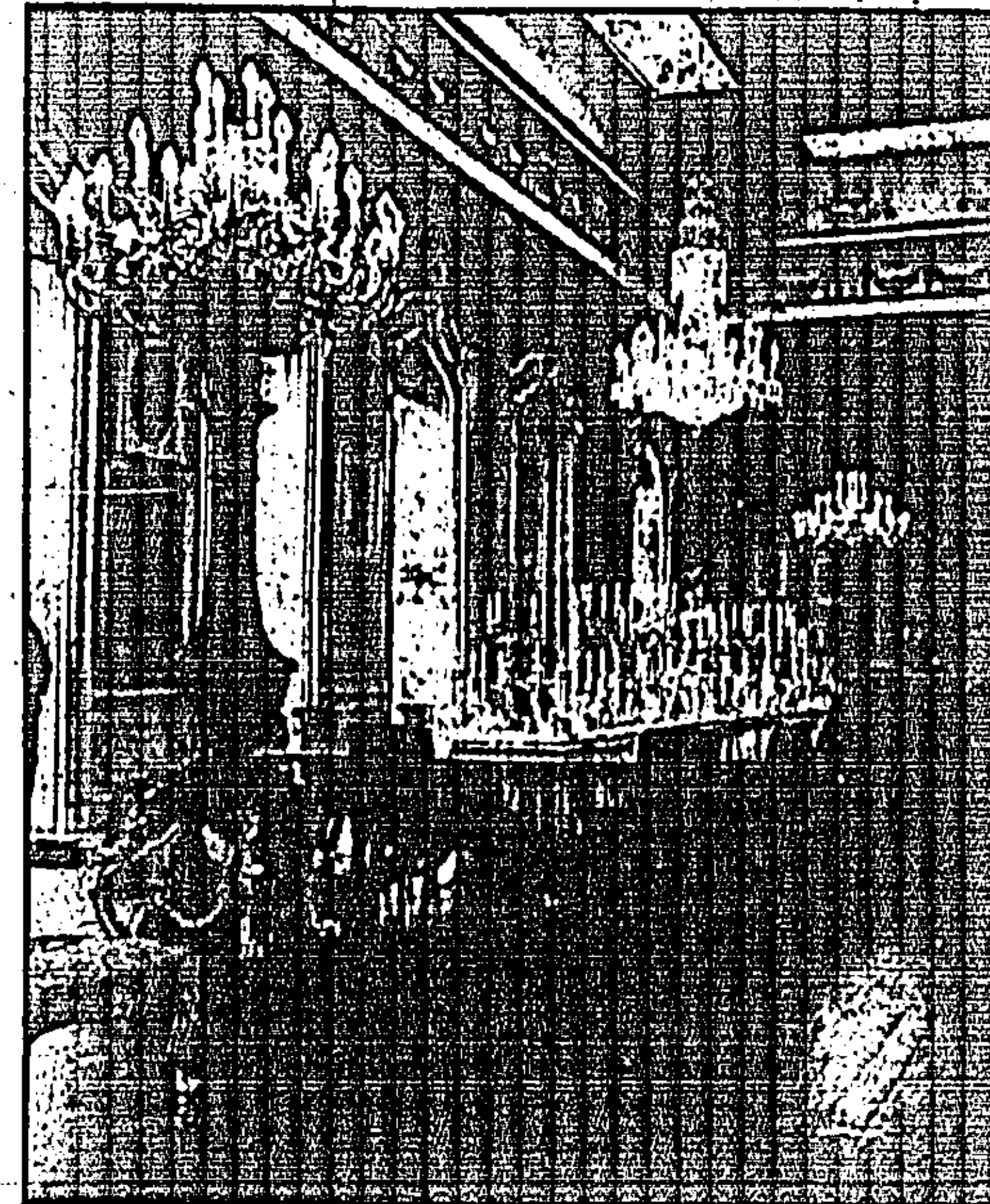


The Wellington Shield, presented to the Duke by the merchants and bankers of the City of London.

The most striking room is the 90-foot long Waterloo Gallery, with windows overlooking Hyde Park and Rotten Row, which takes its names from the banquets which the Duke held there every June 18 from 1830 to 1852. These were annual "reunions" to which were invited about twenty of the Duke's generals at the battle, though as the years went by the number of guests increased and even originally junior officers were present.

Stretching across the middle of this room is the original Waterloo banquet table on which is the centrepiece of the ornate, monumental silver dinner service, presented by the Prince Regent of Portugal, and flanked by two great Siberian porphyry candelabra from Tsar Nicholas of Russia.

Not all these ostentatious treasures are things of beauty; and one, Canova's colossal 12-foot nude statue of Napoleon in the guise of a Roman Emperor, which occupies most of the staircase vestibule, is patently ugly. One, written at Waterloo, begins: "We ought to have more cavalry between the two high roads. That is to say three brigades at least..." and conjures up the trim figure in a blue frock-coat and low cocked hat which bore the black cockade of England, with the colours of Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands, riding Copenhagen along the lanes of weary soldiers, fighting his line as a commander shifts the long battle eliciting a gruff comment or a scrawled order.



The Waterloo Gallery, with the original Waterloo Banquet Table, on which is the centrepiece of the ornate and monumental dinner service presented by the Prince Regent of Portugal.

TEST-TUBE TRIUMPHS

1 Two American baby rabbits change mothers—and 32 days later they are born here in Britain

A BLACK English rabbit in a Cambridge laboratory has given birth to two white rabbits which are 100 percent American.

The true parents of the white rabbits have never been outside Boston, Massachusetts.

US scientists took the baby rabbits from their real mother by a Cesarean operation when they were so small that they were barely visible to the naked eye.

They put them in a vacuum flask surrounded by ice. Then they sent them by air to London and by train to Cambridge. The whole journey took 27 hours.

Mr William Marden, of the Cambridge University School of Agriculture, transplanted the developing rabbits into a black English doe.

This foster-mother gave birth to two white rabbits, to which she is no blood-relation, 32 days later.

Ultimate purpose of the experiments is to devise a method by which farmers can get extra calves from specially valuable cattle by using poor-quality cows as "incubators."

If the project succeeds, descendants of the best British cattle could be spread throughout the world without shipping adult animals abroad.

2 This powder means bigger crops for much less work...

THE yellow powder in the test-tube on the left is guaranteed to give bigger crops for less work.

It is the first British-made sample of krillium, the astonishing US discovery which can turn the sluggish garden clay into easy-to-dig, fertile soil. Krillium is now being manufactured at a factory in Newport, Mon., and should be on the market next spring.

In a laboratory at Fulmer, Bucks, I saw the British product undergo the toughest tests.

SAUCER TEST

Bearded scientist Dr Arthur Lloyd filled two saucers with dry, powdered clay. He stirred water into the first saucer until the clay became a sticky paste in which nothing could grow.

Then, after he had mixed a saucetupful of krillium into the second saucer of clay, he added exactly the same amount of water as before. Instead of forming a paste, the powdered clay immediately changed to a pile of crumbly soil, ideal for garden crops.

Later I tried the experiment in my garden in Surrey, where the soil is extremely heavy. It worked perfectly. Independent tests by scores of scientists have proved that, after treatment with krillium,

Two Astonishing Reports in Today's Chapman Pincher Column

clay soil is improved in three ways:—

- 1 It can be dug and cultivated more easily because it keeps its crumbly fluff year after year.
- 2 Since it is porous, the treated soil can hold more water and so resist drought.
- 3 It can also hold more air. So plant roots breathe more easily and penetrate further.

PERMANENT

Dr Lloyd showed me what krillium means to crops. Tomato plants grown in treated soil were at least a fortnight ahead of similar plants which had been put into ordinary soil at the same time. The growth rate of lettuce, peas and beans had been greatly boosted.

"Experiments have been going on for more than three years in America, and, so far as we know, the soil-improving effect is permanent because rain does not wash out krillium," he said. "The needed to treat 100 square feet of soil. This will cost about 50s. at first, but the price should be slashed as production increases."

Krillium, a synthetic substance made from coal or petroleum, is believed to be at least 100 times more effective than compost in improving heavy soil. But it is not a fertiliser. Gardeners will still have to use chemical fertilisers to keep their fingers green. (London Express Service)

SMIRKE'S GRIN OF VICTORY



The Queen saw the Aga Khan's magnificent colt, Tulyar, ridden by Charlie Smirke, add the £27,000 King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes to his Derby and Eclipse Stakes victories at Ascot, Berkshire, on July 19.

Mrs. J. V. Rank's runner, Gay Time, with Lester Piggott in the saddle, was again second with Mr. R. B. Strassburger's Worden II (G. Bougoure up) third.

Picture shows Charlie Smirke as he brings Tulyar first past the post (centre) while Lester Piggott 'puffs' his way into second place on Gay Time (left). At right is Worden II with G. Bougoure in the saddle.—Central Press Photo.

SCHOOLBOYS' BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS TO BE RUN IN TWO DIVISIONS

By "ARGONAUT"

As a result of the active progress of the Hongkong Schools Sports Association, the Colony Open Schoolboys' Badminton Championships will this year include two divisions, the senior and one junior.

The schoolgirls will in all likelihood also have the same number of events.

The Schoolboys' and Schoolgirls' Championships, which were limited to competitors under 17 years of age, were in the past run by the Hongkong Badminton Association, but an application will be made shortly to this governing body by the Sports Association to allow the latter to take over the Schoolboys' and Schoolgirls' Championships, and together with these the challenge trophies for these events as well.

These Championships are scheduled to begin around the middle of October. The Senior events will be open to all students studying in schools affiliated to the School Sports Association and the Junior events to students of those schools who are under 17 years of age as well as under five feet four inches in height.

The running of these Championships by an organised body such as the School Sports Association cannot but only have the blessing of the Badminton Association.

In addition to relieving the governing body of a job, it also represents an expansion of the game and entries in this year's

Championships are expected to reach a record number.

ASSOCIATION SHOULD HELP

In agreeing to the Sports Association's request, the Hongkong Badminton Association can also render helpful aid in another important direction.

In the past, the Badminton Association has run these Schoolboys' and Schoolgirls' Championships at a loss, charging only the nominal entry fee of \$1 per event.

Being a newly formed body, it will be extremely difficult for the Schools Sports Association to do the same, and considering the healthy financial state of the Badminton Association, a donation of a sufficient number of shuttlecocks towards the running of these Championships will be a suitable gesture.

The Schools Sports Association is also likely to meet with some difficulty in the matter of obtaining suitable courts for these events, but as these will take place only in the Colony's badminton season, the support of such clubs as Craigengower, Revere and St. Teresa's, which has in the past always been given towards the betterment of local sport, will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB AMENDED

Race Fixtures for the First Half of the 1952/1953 Racing Season.

Date	Meeting	Days	Entries Close
Sat., 27th Sept.	1st Race Meeting	Thurs., 25th Aug.	
Sat., 11th Oct.	2nd Race Meeting	Thurs., 11th Sept.	
Mon., 13th Oct.			
Sat., 25th Oct.	3rd Race Meeting	Thurs., 25th Sept.	
Wed., 29th Oct.			
Sat., 6th Nov.	4th Race Meeting	Thurs., 6th Oct.	
Mon., 10th Nov.			
Sat., 22nd Nov.	5th Race Meeting	Thurs., 22nd Oct.	
Sat., 6th Dec.	6th Race Meeting	Thurs., 6th Nov.	
Sat., 13th Dec.			

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Hong Kong, 21st July, 1952.

Peter Wilson Describes Some Of The Olympic Races

"IT'S ZAT MAN AGAIN"

After Six Laps It Was Obvious That Only A Superman Could Beat Him

BRITAIN'S FRANK SANDO RAN THREE MILES WITHOUT A SHOE—AND FINISHED FIFTH!

Helsinki, July 20.

The fabulous Czech steam engine, Emil Zatopek, 30-year-old army major, provided the first searing, sizzling, scorching sensation in the 15th modern Olympic Games by winning the first Gold Medal in the 10,000 Metres race (six miles 376 yds. 1 ft. 2 1/4 ins.).

Under a northern sky, in this bright, glittering Olympic Stadium looking like a multi-coloured birthday cake with its tiers of spectators in colours as gay as parakeet plumage, this incredible man returned 29 minutes 17 seconds, chopping 42.6 seconds off his winning time in the 1948 Olympics.

Zatopek, in fact, was only 14.4 secs. outside the world record which he put up at Turku, Finland, two years ago. He took the lead after six laps and after that it was obvious that only a superman could beat him.

Lap after lap, kilometre after kilometre, mile after mile, the slight, blond Czech, steamroller round the brick-red track, his face twisted into a grimace of agony like a man being broken on the wheel, his eyes on stalks, his head penduluming from side to side, his right arm pumping up and down as though to force the oxygen into his heaving lungs.

OUR MAIN HOPE

His crimson vest seemed to set fire to the sky, and in the bright sunshine the crowd swam in front of my eyes as I watched him go round and round.

Behind him, sorrow in his blue track running vest, came Alain Mimoun, the French Algerian, and looking after him was Gordon Pirie, the 21-year-old Canadian bank clerk, on whom our main hopes were pinned.

But... I would rather fight a bull than race against this iron horse.

Just after the halfway mark Pirie's lap seemed to turn into something which looked like a crippled crawl by comparison.

He fell back into the ranks of runners who had been lapped, was passed by other sweating mankind, and so passed his hope of victory.

Only Mimoun was left, and gradually the feet between him and Zatopek turned into yards, the yards became a cricket-pitch length, and when Zatopek turned on his final, savage burst of speed there was more than 100 yards between them.

SPECIAL CHEER

By now it was impossible to tell who had been lapped and who was finishing, but a special cheer for 21-year-old Frank Sando, from Kent, who finished fifth, despite losing one shoe halfway through, in 29m. 51.5s—a good enough time to have won any previous Olympic 10,000 metres.

Sando was one of the six who eclipsed Zatopek's 1948 Olympic record of 29 minutes 59.8 seconds. After the race Zatopek immediately recovered, handed his winner's gold medal to his javelin-throwing wife, and with it a bouquet he had received.

Now he plans to run in the 5,000 Metres and in the 20 miles 385 yards Marathon. His there, ever been such a long-distance athlete?

THE "BIRTHDAY BOY"

Helsinki, July 23.

Andy Stanfield, the coloured Americanist flash who was 24 today, romped away with the 200 metres final in 20.7 seconds—a time equal to the Olympic record which I saw put up by the immortal Jesse Owens in Berlin 16 years ago.

And, regrettably, it was "no medals for Mac" for our great hope, E. McDonald Bailey, was beaten into fourth place with all three Americans, Stanfield, Walter Baker, and Jim Gathers, ahead of him.

Mac's time of 21 seconds was good—but not as good as he has done this year and not good enough for this fast-stepping compulsion.

Yet he beat the bugbear of slow starting and he was level with Stanfield coming into the straight. Forty yards from the line it still looked as though Mac could make second place.

But the spring went out of his legs, his hands dropped from him, his face blacked out, and he was out of a place.

You had to hand it to Stanfield, the "Birthday Boy," who had run with his right leg bandaged, reserved himself for this 200 metres final.

Off came the bandage and on went the speed. It was win or bust, and it was a tragedy that by comparison Mac ran "under wraps."

What a final this 200 metres sprint was going to be, as the preliminary heats, several runners broke the Olympic record—two of them British.

One was our best hope, 23-year-old Welsh schoolmaster John Disley, and the other was the former Cambridge president Chris Brasher.

Disley won his heat in a near photo-finish from the Irish Gary Rintanen, and his time of 20m. 59.4secs. was 4.4secs. better than the previous Olympic best—yet the slowest of the three heats.

However he had quite a few yards in hand.

Brasher got fourth place in 20.02—just a quarter—in the fastest heat of the lot, which was won by the American Horace Ashenfelter in the magnificent time of 19m. 55secs.—12.8secs. inside the record.

This defeat was the only record beaten in this because, as one local American pointed out,



this must be the first time at any Olympics that a Communist had trailed an F.B.I. man—Ashenfelter holds that job in Newark, New Jersey.

The only sound you can hear here, barring the Star Spangled Banner, is the sound of records being smashed!

RECORD TIME

Take the Women's 80 Metres Hurdles. In the first semi-final Australasia's Shirley Strickland, who finished third in this event at Wembley in 1948, returned the almost unbelievable time of 10.8 secs.—0.4secs. inside the Olympic record and a fifth of a second better than the world record credited to Fanny Blankers-Koen in 1948.

Our own Jean Desfreres, from West Ham, London, who is a 23-year-old typist with the General Nursing Council, split 11 seconds with a superb 10.9secs.—still inside the Olympic and world record—but was placed only third.

In the other semi-final "Flying Fanny," recovered with the aid of penicillin from her carbuncle and blood poisoning trouble, could finish only second in 11.3secs. to Maria Golubichnaya, 18 years ago.

Late in the evening there was a fine Exhibition triumph when 24-year-old Yvette Williams, from Dunedin (New Zealand) broke the Olympic record for the women's 100 yard jump with a leap of 0.24 metres (20ft. 5 1/2 ins.).

SHIRLEY'S FEAT

Third came our own 20-year-old Shirley Cawley, a Bank of England clerk from Shirley (Surrey). Shirley's effort of 10 feet 5 1/2 inches was the longest jump ever achieved by a "home-grown" British girl.

One of the most impressive performances of the day was also one of the briefest. In the preliminary heats of the 110 Metres Hurdles Harrison Dillard, though he failed to equal the Olympic record of 18.9secs.,—

Once more the Olympic theme song was played when Americans took the first two places in the javelin throwing. Young, a 23-year-old from Modesto (Calif.)

forbroke the 20-year-old Olympic record with his hurl of 73.78 metres (242ft. 0 1/4 in.), and William Miller, a marine from Arizona, coming in second.

That brought America's total of gold medals up to ten.

GREATEST RACE

Helsinki, July 24.

Let me tell the story of the greatest track struggle I have seen for 16 years—the final of the 5,000 metres. The winner was "It's Zat Man Again"—Zatopek, the Czech steam engine who last Sunday took the 10,000 metres.

The 30-year-old Czech was the victor, but the hero was our own 20-year-old Chris Chataway, from Oxford, who was never out of the first four until the last bend.

And then he hit the concrete verge and fell half off the track, his face salt-white, his legs moving as your own do in a nightmare, his lungs at bursting point, his head whirling and his stomach turning over.

Chataway forced himself down the last 100 yards, which must have looked a mile long, and across the line where the tape fell, his legs broken seconds before.

RECOVERED

Then he sprang on to the centre, his red head on the green grass, his legs slashing the air like a half-squashed cricket ball.

Gradually the colour came back to his face and the spring to his muscles so that he was able to jog back to the dressing-room, and later he actually came out to watch his friend Roger Bannister qualify for the semi-final of the 1,500 metres.

I thought this three miles 188 yards 8 1/2 inches race would be the greatest race, and I hope I was right, because, the athletes apart, my own heart wouldn't stand the strain of a greater one.

Chataway took the lead at the start but dropped back to second place at the end of the second lap with the German, Herbert Schade, leading; the holder, third; Gaston Reiff of Belgium, third; Alain Mimoun, the swarthy French Algerian, fourth, and that's the way they held it until the fifth lap.

Then Zatopek, despite Mimoun's who was followed by Gordon Pirie, and the battle was joined.

During the tenth circuit the lead changed six times, and at the end of it Pirie was ahead.

DROPPED OUT

Schade, forcing now, took it after 11 and, with a lap and a half to go Reiff, the champion, dropped out, and Schade, who was in a daze, stumbled off the track. They'd run the bald head into the brick-red track.

And at the bell it was Zatopek, Mimoun, glistering like a wet olive, and Schade.

In the middle of the back straight Chataway made his effort.

Easy to say it was the sun. Anyway, the Copper Comet made his effort, and Schade chased him and Zatopek came after the German, and this little forgotten man of France, Mimoun, lengthened his stride too.

They were bunched off that last bend. Even from 100 yards away you could see how white was Chataway's face against that red clutch of his, and then Zatopek was streaming away from the other two in that final rocking-horse gallop of his.

His time of 14m. 10secs. broke the Olympic record put up by Reiff at Wembley in 1948 by 11 clear seconds, and little Mimoun was only 4-5ths of a second behind him, with Schade 1.1-5secs. further back still.

And Chataway? His time was 14m. 18secs. but on the very day he was beaten out of fourth place by Gordon Pirie.

MARJORIE JACKSON WINS HER FIRST



Marjorie Jackson wins the final of the 100 Metres sprint at Helsinki to win her first Olympic Gold Medal.—Central Press Photo.

Northamptonshire Declare At 365 For Seven Against The Indians

Northampton, July 30.

On a hard and true pitch, with most of the Indian regular bowlers resting, Northamptonshire took full toll and were able to declare at 365 for 7 in the match with the Indian tourists here today.

In the few minutes left for batting the Indians fared disastrously for Roy was beaten by the sheer pace of Tyson, a newcomer to this County, and at the end of the day had only three runs for one wicket on the board.

They thus will bat again tomorrow, 862 runs in arrears with nine wickets standing.

The value of winning the toss was quickly seen when Brooks and Oldfield began to collect runs steadily.

They put on 100 runs for the opening partnership, despite the accurate Indian bowling, but they were helped by slipshot Indian fielding.

Brooks continued to bat attractively and he eventually hit up 150, which included 16 fours. It was his sixth century of the season.

The most exhilarating batting of the day, however, came when Tribe and Reynolds were associated in an undeviating eighth wicket partnership. They hit at everything and in the last over, bowled by Sarwat, Tribe hit five boundaries.

The Indian bowlers deserved better figures for many runs were given away by poor ground.

"I'm No Freak," Says Zatopek

Helsinki, July 30.

Emil Zatopek, the wonder man of the 1952 Olympic Games, laughed off the idea today that he is some kind of freak.

"There is nothing abnormal about me," he told Reuters, "I just run—that is all."

The wiry, sun-tanned Czech army officer, who established himself as the greatest distance runner in athletic history by winning the 5,000 Metres, 10,000 Metres and the Marathon in one week, was eating sausages and mashed potatoes.

"As you can see I do not even eat more or less than a normal person," he said in his hesitant English.

Zatopek, who is nearly 30, pooh-poohed the widely spread suggestion that he has an abnormally low pulse rate.

"See for yourself," he said, holding out his wrist. "The pulse of an athlete in training is usually slower than the pulse of an ordinary healthy man who is not in a highly trained condition."

19 MILES A DAY

Zatopek runs about 30 kilometres (about 19 miles) in training every day, much more than the ordinary athlete. He achieved his remarkable bursts of speed by concentrating on sprint distance while he is practising on the running track. For instance, he will sprint for 200 metres, then do the next 200 metres at a slow pace, sprint again, slow down again.

When asked about his style of running, Zatopek answered: "I do not have any style. I just let my body choose the way that is best for it. There is no time to think of style when you are running a fast race. It is better just to relax and be natural."

This theory of letting the body and instincts have their own way is probably the reason for the successful success that appear in the Czech's legs from start to finish of a race. Zatopek himself has no explanation.—Reuters

fielding and more than one chance was missed.

Shroate bowled well with little support and often caused the batsmen some anxiety on the true pitch.

Tyson, a Durham University fast bowler who joined the County staff earlier this month, certainly showed that he has place when he opened the Northamptonshire bowling in the closing minutes.

He beat Roy by sheer pace and might have had another wicket if a difficult chance had been accepted in the slips.

THE SCOREBOARD

The scoreboard at the close of play read:

Northants—1st Innings

Brooks, b Shroate	150
Oldfield, c Mantri b Chowdhury	44
Livingston, c Mantri b Shroate	20
Jakeman, c Phadkar b Sarwat	10
Barwick, c Chowdhury b Umrigar	37
Norman, lbw b Sarwat	10
Brown, c Gopinath b Sarwat	18
Tribe, not out	12
Reynolds, not out	9
Extras	2

Total (for 7 wickets declared)

365

India—1st Innings

Roy, c Reynolds b Tyson	0
Mantri, not out	3
Shinde, not out	0
Extras	0

Total

3

COUNTY CRICKET

Helditch, July 30.

With Lancashire and Middlesex not engaged and Northamptonshire playing the Indians, only three of the first six teams in the County Cricket Championship were on view today.

Derbyshire was opposed at Cheshamstead and an interesting day's cricket ensued.

Generally, with few exceptions, bowlers had the best of matters in today's games though three centuries were completed late in the day.

Surrey seemed to be getting the measure of Derbyshire, but Guy Williams, 68, was a captain's thing for the home side which has won its last four matches and moved from eighth to fourth place in the table.

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COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

Positions in the County Championship Table up to and including July 29:

Points Awarded	W	L	D	Tie	No Decision	First Innings lead in match	Pts.
1. Surrey	12	11	1	0	0	0	125
2. Yorkshire	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
3. Lancashire	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
4. Warwickshire	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
5. Middlesex	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
6. Northamptonshire	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
7. Gloucestershire	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
8. Glamorgan	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
9. Essex	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
10. Hampshire	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
11. Kent	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
12. Warwickshire	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
13. Derbyshire	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
14. Kent	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
15. Somerset	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
16. Nottinghamshire	10	11	1	0	0	0	125
17. Sussex	10	11	1	0	0	0	125

The above includes a tie in which Warwickshire scored a points points, and Lancashire 6 points and Kent 4 points.

